AUGUST 23, 1787. THE NUMBER 263.

# Virginia Gazette

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

## Foreign Intelligence.

Extract of a lettter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in London.

"SOME months ſince the following ſingular circumſtance happened: —I had ſpent the evening at Paris, and did not return to Clignen-Court until half paſt 12 o'clock. I immediately retired to my chamber, and was in the act of undreſſing, when I was ſurpriſed with the report of a gun or piſtol; and inſtantly afterwards with a cry of diſtreſs. The report was ſo loud, that I immagined it to have been a gun fired off in the garden, cloſe to the houſe. I loſt no time in taking my double barrelled gun, which I always kept loaded, and hurried with my ſervant, who was alſo armed, into the garden. I inſtantly fired off my gun, and attentively liſtened for ſome time, but heard nothing.—We then conjectured, that it was one of the gardeners, who had fired off his gun, probably ſuſpecting ſome idle people were lurking about the houſe, or were robbing the garden, which has frequently happened, as moſt of the families who have houſes at Clignen Court, retire to Paris in the winter, and have only a gardener to take care of the houſe and garden. Theſe gardeners frequently fired off their guns about nine or ten o'clock, to ſhew that they were upon their guard; we therefore concluded that it was upon this account the gun was fired, yet could not account for the cry of diſtreſs that ſucceeded the report. The next day, however, my gardener came to me, and informed me that I had ſaved a gentleman's life, by critically firing my gun. It happened that a gentleman had ſpent the evening at Montmartre, and was returning from thence to Paris, by the way of Clignen-Court and Chapelle, as thinking it the ſafeſt road; he had not paſſed more than threeſcore yards from my gates, immediately under my garden wall, when a fellow fired a large horſe piſtol at him, without ſaying a word; although it was fired within two or three paces of him, yet the balls happily miſſed him. The gentleman ſeeing another piſtol in the villian's hand, he inſtantly cloſed with him, and threw him down; they grappled together for ſome time, but the robber proved the ſtrongeſt, and got the gentleman under him; at this moment he cocked his other piſtol to ſhoot the poor gentleman, when I fired my gun, little imagining the villian was ſo near me, or I could eaſily have taken him. Upon the report of my gun he fled with ſuch precipitation, that he dropped his piſtol, which was in the morning found cocked and loaded with a brace of balls. The gentleman thus providentially ſaved from aſſaſſination, had the preſence of mind to obſerve the route the robber took, which was acroſs the chaſſe to the great road leading from Paris to St. Denis The gentleman then haſtened to Chapelle, little more then a quarter of a mile from Clignen-Court, ſituated upon the road between Paris and St. Denis; here is a guard of the Marechauſſee; to them he related what had happened; three of them were up, and their horſes ready ſaddled and bridled in the ſtable. They loſt no time in the purſuit, for they took the robber before he got into St. Denis. It appeared that this fellow, whoſe name was Jean Mazurier, had followed the buſineſs of robbing for ſome years upon the roads about Paris, and had frequently eluded the vigilance of the Police.

"He followed ſome occupation at Paris, where he had a wife and family; but the better to carry on and conceal his practices, he hired an obſcure lodging at St. Denis, from whence he would ſally forth to commit his depredations, and afterwards retreat to one or other of the lodgings, as neceſſity required. In his apartments at St. Denis was found a great number of articles which he had plundered at various times. He was committed to the goal at St. Denis, and tried at Paris; he was ſentenced to be broke, and then put upon the wheel, where he was to remain till he died. The French expreſſion is thus:——"Pour reparation condamne avoir les bras, jambes, cuiſſes, et reins rompus vif, par l'executeur de la haute juſtice, ſur un echaffand qui, pour cet effet, ſera dreſſe, au village de la Chapelle ſur la grande route; ce fait, ſon corps mis ſur une roue, la face tournee vers le ciel, poury demeurer, tout, et ſi long tems, qu'il plaira a Dieu lui conſerver la vie; ſes biens acquis confiſques au roi."

"This dreadful ſentence I ſaw put in execution with all its horrors on the 18th inſt. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The cavalcade arrived from Paris, the priſoner in a cart with his confeſſor, and the two executioners, attended by a party of the city horſe, and of the Marechauſſee. In the rear were two or three coaches with certain officers appointed to attend executions. After the priſoner had ſpent about half an hour in prayer and confeſſion, he mounted the ſcaffold, together with the prieſts and executioners; the criminal was a moſt wretched ſpectacle, he was ragged and dirty, and his long black hair in great diſorder; his beard had not been cut ſince his confinement; he was an uncommon tall, ſtout, well-made fellow; but a countenance the moſt diabolically horrid I ever beheld. One of the executioners appeared afraid of him, for he trembled exceſſively when he approached him, and was obliged to be encouraged by the other executioner to do his buſineſs. The unhappy criminal did not appear in the leaſt terrified with his approaching fate; he calmly looked upon the horrid inſtruments of torture with ſurpriſing fortitude, and ſurveyed the immenſe concourſe of ſpectators with attention.

"He ſeemed to lay himſelf down on the croſs with as much indifference as a man would to ſleep, and as the executioners were tying his legs and arms to the croſs, he deſired them to bind them faſter.—The principal executioner, with a large iron inſtrument, in ſhape ſomething like a cricket bat, gave him the coups on his legs, thighs, and arms, which at each ſtroke he broke; this he did with wonderful dexterity and alertneſs; he then gave him acroſs the ſtomach, what is called the coup de grace. This ſtroke of favour is ordinarily meant to put the criminal out of torture; but it is ſometimes given with greater or leſſer force, according to the attrociouſneſs of the crime. Sometimes he is ſtrangled immediately after the limbs are broke, but no ſuch favour was allowed this criminal; he received only a very ſlight ſtroke acroſs his breaſt, which but added to his miſery. The executioners now took him from the croſs, and truſſed his broken limbs under his body, and tied him upon the wheel. The executioners then left him, and walked about the ſtage, converſing and laughing with the moſt ſavage unconcern The confeſſor did not leave him a moment, but gave him all the ſpiritual comfort that was in his power, aſſuring him, that if he had repented, and confeſſed all his crimes, the Almighty God would have mercy upon him; and he doubted not but he would be in Heaven as ſoon as the laws of his country, which he had violated were ſatisfied; and that his ſufferings were now nearly at an end; and begged him to reflect, that his Saviour had ſuffered greater tortures for the ſalvation of mankind. In this manner did he converſe with him for more than two hours, the wretched ſufferer frequently telling the confeſſor what dreadful agonies he was in, and praying to be ſtrangled: But he never once groaned or cried out, except at each coup that broke his limbs.

The confeſſor was ſeated ſo nigh the criminal, that his hair frequently touched the knees of the prieſt, who was ſo much affected, that he was in tears the whole time, and I believe could no longer endure the dreadful ſcene, for he went to the attending officers of juſtice, and to the executioners, and earneſtly requeſted that they would put the unhappy criminal out of his miſery, for that he had confeſſed every thing laid to his charge, and that it was now cruelty to let him ſuffer according to the full rigour of the law. After ſome converſation they acquieſced to the propoſal of the worthy prieſt. The executioners then put a ſmall cord round the malefactor's neck, and ſtrangled him. The prieſt for ſome time did not think he was quite dead: The principal executioner, to convince him, put his fingers to the arteries of his temples, opened his eyelids, and, I think, opened his mouth, and touched his tongue.

"This horrid operation being ended, they united the body from the wheel, and put it in a cart, which immediately drove away, eſcorted by a party of horſe to ſee it interred.

"The ſtage erected for this melancholy purpoſe was about eighteen feet ſquare, and about eight feet high, the croſs ſeven feet in length, and its diameter about four inches. It was placed horizontally in the middle of the ſtage, and notches cut in it for the limbs to give way more readily upon the ſtroke.

"At one corner of the ſtage was the wheel, which had been one of the fore-wheels of a coach; it was fixed upon a piece of wood about three feet high, which turned upon its axis.

"The office of 'executeur de la haute juſtice,' in France, is lucrative, and hath not that infamous ſtigma attached to it, as in England; and to make it as reſpectable as poſſible, he is called a King's officer, and has certain privileges allowed him.

"The concourſe of people to ſee this execution was immenſe; the tops of the houſes were covered with ſpectators.

"The curioſity of the French to ſee executions is, I think, even greater then that of the Engliſh; but I am ſorry to ſay, from my own obſervation, and that of others, the French appear to want that commiſeration, and ſympathetic feeling, which ſo eminently abound in the breaſts of the Engliſh.

"When a criminal is once condemned, they ſay, it ſignifies little how much he ſuffers, becauſe he deſerves it. This apparent want of humanity in the French, certainly proceeds from the nature of their government; they are devoted to the will of their Prince; and as all law is ſuppoſed to proceed from him, they religiouſly pay obedience to his ordinances and mandates, as ſuppoſing the Grand Monarque as infallible in his temporal affairs, as the Pope is in his ſpiritual.

"When racks and tortures become familiar to the eye, they loſe part of their dread; and ſpectators may become as callous to the ſufferings of a criminal racked on the wheel, as multitudes are to ſimple hanging. At this execution, I never ſaw people leſs concerned. I heard ſeveral exclaim, when the limbs of the criminal were breaking, "Sacre Dieu, cela eſt bien juſte, il le merite bien." In a country town where I reſided, there was a man to be racked for murder. An Engliſh gentleman lodged oppoſite to the place of execution. The lady of the houſe, who was an Advocat's wife, congratulated him upon the fine proſpect he would have of the execution, and begged permiſſion to introduce ſome ladies, of her acquaintance, to enjoy the ſpectacle from his apartments; the gentleman ſhocked with her want of all delicacy and humanity, replied, that he was much ſurpriſed at her requeſt, and aſked how ſhe could endure to behold the miſeries of a fellow creature? To which ſhe angrily replied, that ſhe did not look upon him as a fellow creature; he was a ſavage, a beaſt, 'un chien ſanglant," and deſerved ſuffering the ſevereſt tortures, and ſhe could behold him without pity.

"The gentleman, upon the day of execution, went out of town, and locked his apartments, which was ſuch a diſappointment to the Avocat's wife and her friends, that upon his return, ſhe gave him notice to quit her lodgings, and called him "un bar-bare Anglois." There was ſome reaſon why this woman's ſpirit was uncommonly roufed. The murderer had killed an Avocat of her acquaintance. The murderer ſuſpecting this Avocat had cheated him in making his father's will, he went into the Avocat's office, and with a broad ſword cut him to pieces; when taken, he was aſked, what could induce him to commit ſo cruel a murder? He replied with all the ſang froid poſſible, that he did not ſee there was any cruelty to kill an Avocat; that they were all fripons, and deſerved to be put to death: However as there is no general rule without an exception, ſo it was in this caſe; the unfortunate Avocat was univerſally eſteemed for his probity, and his fate was ſingularly melancholy, for he left eleven children unprovided for.

"A criminal that is condemned to be broke upon the wheel, is never acquainted with his ſentence till he is led to the place of execution, and ſees the engines of torture prepared for him: He may ſuſpect the dreadful death intended for him, but he is amuſed with the hopes of pardon, or a ſentence leſs ſevere than being broke, till the fatal moment arrives that is to undeceive him. There is certainly more appearance of cruelty than of mercy in this: But it is done with a view that the law ſhould not be robbed of its victim by his own execution. It is alſo cuſtomary to give falſe ſpirits to the unhappy criminals, by giving them a quantity of wine, almoſt to intoxication, juſt before they leave their place of confinement for execution.

"To conclude this long letter, ſo full of extraneous and digreſſive matter, I muſt obſerve, the government of no nation in the world takes ſo much pains, or put themſelves to ſo much expence, to bring criminals to condign puniſhment as the French nation; and though I ſhould be very ſorry to be an advocate for introducing puniſhment by torture in our almoſt complete conſtitution in England; yet it muſt be confeſſed that it is by this mode of puniſhment that property is more ſecure in France than in England. The dread of being racked upon the wheel, ſecures their houſes from burglary; makes it ſafe travelling from one end of the kingdom to the other, by day or by night, without any apprehenſion of being attacked The ſame may be obſerved of the metropolis, Paris, which from her excellent government ſecures her citizens from the depredations of abandoned miſcreants. I once aſked an ingenious Ex-Juſuit of my acquaintance (who had made the tour of Europe) why he did not viſit England, he replied, that though he had great curioſity to ſee England, yet he could not think of going to a country where he was certain of being robbed, which he could not afford. Your Engliſh newſpapers, ſaid he, are always full of robberies and murders; and, till your rulers introduce the rack, and have an eſtabliſhed Marechauſſee, I will never viſit England. As to murders, I believe there are more committed in France than in England. Any perſon who will viſit the Morne at Paris, for one year, may be well convinced of the truth of this aſſertion; but they are principally committed in infamous houſes, from whence the dodies are thrown into the river Seine; nor can I think it in the power of the police to prevent it."

## TARAGONA, April 14.

ONE of our coasting pilots being at the distance of two leagues from this port, encountered with a fish of an enormous size, which did some damage to his vessel; but having, by great perseverance and address, and the assistance of another vessel, taken and secured it, they drew it ashore, where it excited infinite wonder, as if it was supposed to be of the whale kind; no person could ascertain its species. It was 37 spans and a half in length, and 19 in circumference, in the thickest part; of the colour of an elephant; it had a most prodigious throat, sharp teeth and small eyes; it was supposed to weigh about 75000 pounds.

## LONDON, April 20.

A LETTER from Corunna, by the way of France says, that the Santa Maria, Don Antonio de Celven, commander was arrived there from the Havanna, after being plundered of several chests of dollars, and other things by the crew of an Algerene galley. The Spanish Commander exclaimed against their proceeding, saying, it was a breach of peace the Court of Madrid had made with the Dey. The Algerine Captain replied, that he had only acted according to his orders, which, if he had not done, his head must have been forfeited.

### MAY 26.

Extract of a letter from Pondicherry, May 2.

"A circumstance has occured lately at Nellore, about a hundred miles to the northward of Madras, that has roused the attention of the curious.

"A poor man, digging in a field, found a pot, containing a quantity of gold coins, most of which he, I believe, destroyed for the sake of the gold: Some however, were preserved, and sent down to the Nabob. I have seen four of them; they are of the purest Gold, somewhat larger than a half guinea, and in the highest state of preservation, of a dye bold, elegant, and correct. They are of the reign of the Emperors Trajan and Adrian; but, as this part of the world was utterly unknown to them or their subjects, it is a matter of much conjecture how these coins have found their way into so remote a corner."

We hear from Port Glasgow, that a creditor having a diligence against his debtor there, got a poinding executed, and was carrying away the articles on a cart. Among other goods carried off, were three barrels of herrings. The execution of the poind was made in the debtor's absence, but he came home just after the cart had set off. His wife related what had happened, immediately he went out, and gave information to a custom house officer against the herrings. The revenue officer prosecuted the information, and seized the herrings for not being branded with the curer's name; also the horse and cart, for being made use of in removing them, which were accordingly condemned before the justices of peace.

During the late war in America, a grenadier struck Captain Boscawen:—A court martial adjudged him a thousand lashes; which sentence was so perfectly disapproved of, that General Howe ordered it to be torn, and the man to be sent back to England.

In a few days another officer was struck, from an idea the thing would be passed over—but mark the difference—In three hours the man was hanged! There was no more striking.

Every mail from Virginia brings an account of the rapid progress of General Washington, in joining rivers, by intersecting canals, and deepening rivers upon regular sections, without locks. What are our British generals about?—Writing plays.

It is currently reported at Barcelona, that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against the Emperor of Morocco; and that one of his cruisers has lately taken a Sallee rover, after an obstinate resistance, and brought her into Algiers. It further says, the Captain and crew were treated in a very cruel manner, because they did not strike immediately after the Algerine Captain commanded them.

## DUBLIN, May 31.

NOTWITHSTANDING the English papers continually set forth, with avidity, the distressed situation of America, the general want of money, and the insufficiency of American credit for the purposes of carrying on trade, &c. we however find by the latest account from India, (brought by the Cornwallis Indiaman, from China) that the five following ships were in that country, and in all likelihood would make very great returns:

The Canton, Truxton, of Philadelphia.
The Experiment, Deane, New York.
The Hope, Bell, ditto.
Empress of China, Green, ditto.
The Grand Turk, Nicholson, Boston.

These vessels make the number of eleven sail of Indiamen already fitted out from different ports in the United States, since the commencement of the year 1783 for China and India. Besides which, there are two vessels gone from Maryland to the isles of Mauritius, and one from Philadelphia to Cooke's River, or the Great River of the West, situated near the Northwest extermity of that continent, and purposely fitted out for the fur trade from that quarter to China and Japan, as described so very beneficially by Captain Cooke.

## KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 30.

THURSDAY last anchored at Cow-Bay, the ship Belisarius, Captain Still, in 28 days from Sierra Leona, off the coast of Africa, having on board a few new negroes purchased there for the markets on the Musquito Shore and the Bay of Honduras. The above ship sailed from Plymouth on the 6th of April last, bound for Sierra Leona, with two other vessels for the same place, all in the same place, all in the service of government, and under convoy of his Majesty's ship Nautilus, with about seven hundred and fifty blacks on board, who had been ordered into exilement to that island, as we have lately mentioned. Of 250 that were on board the Belisarius, no less a number than 100 died on the passage, of the putrid fever. What number may have died on board the other transports we are not informed of.

## QUEBEC, June 14.

LAST Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, the ship London Captain Beatson, came to anchor before this city. She left Portsmouth the 7th of April, made Cape Ray the 1st of May, was entangled in ice from the 4th to the 25th, and afterwards got into the bay of islands in Newfoundland, which she left the 3d instant. In her came the Right Honourable Lady Dorchester, with four of her children; her Ladyship landed about 5 o'clock.—The lucky arrival of the London (whose fate was much dreaded from the great quantities of ice known to be in the gulph, and the number of vessels, that arrived the first of last week, without bringing any intelligence of her) diffused a general joy throughout the city, which was demonstrated in the city by illuminanations, &c.

## NEWBURY-PORT, August 1.

MONDAY last, Captain William Wier arrived here from Limerick—Captain Wier gives the following account of some remarkable incidents which occurred on his passage from this port to Ireland.

"On the 9th of March, in lat. 42. 4. N. long. 55. 40. W. I was called and informed by my mate that there was a large ridge of breakers—I immediately went on deck, and saw what he called breakers. I altered my course from E. S. E. to S.—the appearance of breakers bearing N. N. E and tending E. N. E. and W. S. W. At sunrise they appeared from mast head very much like the breakers on the Bar at Newbury-Port. By a good observation I found my mind eased on account of my quadrant, and in lat. as above. The 11th of March in lat. 43. 34. N. long. 53. 7. W. I was alarmed at nine o'clock at night with a very heavy thumping—I was on deck instantly, and to my great surprise found myself in a very large body of ice, which was near three or four feet thick, and a very heavy sea going, wind N. W.—The ice tending E. N. E. and W. S. W.—We soon got through, though it stopt the ship's way for some minutes. The 13th, in lat. 44. 3. N. the weather very cold and the ice making very fast, at 8 o'clock A. M. I made a very large body of ice a head, which extended N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. I tack'd ship to the westward, with a fresh gale from the S. S. W. at 10 o'clock P. M. came up again with the ice; run close along by it, and found it broken, though very thick: I was anxious to push through, and approached under easy sail and got through it in an hour without any damage, and all appeared clear to the eastward. But to my great astonishment, at 10 o'clock P. M. I again met with a larger body of ice, which entirely stop'd the ship's way. In the morning of the 14th I found myself entirely inclosed in a vast body of ice, and could not see any water from the mast head, excepting one small air hole, into which I pressed the ship. At 10 o'clock A. M I ordered my small cable coil'd round the bows, and my spare sails lashed round the ship's quarters and sides, likewise fenders all round the ship—when this was done, in about two hours, I was in 23 fathoms of water on Grand Bank, and had no alternative, but to drift with the ice, which inclosed me fast for nine days: In this dismal situation I lay, with my sails handed, till the 21st of March, seeing no sea from main top gallant-mast-head. In this condition I thought it prudent to prepare for the worst—I ordered my mate to prepare the long boat in the best manner; accordingly he raised her sides eighteen inches—my new foresail was for the deck: He lashed in her one hogshead of water, one tierce of bread and a barrel of pork, not knowing how soon we should have occasion for her services. The 17th being very cold, wind N. W. attended with snow, hail and squalls, but no motion in the ship, the second mate and three of my people offered to attend me on the ice to take a view of an island of ice which bore from us W. S. W. We set out about twelve o'clock and travelled one hour and thirty five minutes before we came up with the island. We found aground in 25 fathoms of water, the main body of ice passing fast by it, the current setting to the S. E. 2 1 2 miles an hour, as I judged after taking a view of said island. On our return to the ship, having been absent from her 3 hours, the island bore W. N. W. having altered four points. The 18th, 19th and 20th, all sail handed and no appearance of sea. The 21st the wind backed to the S. S. W. and S. S. E. heavy gales attended with rain—We discovered from the top-gallant-mast head the sea foaming on the ice to the eastward. At 10 A. M. some small motion in the ice. At 12 the ice began to part in small holes. At 2 P. M. it began to part fast, and the ship in some small motion; in half an hour the ice was in great motion, and thumping hard against the ship. I gave orders to loose the top sails, which were closed reefed before they were set, together with the fore stay-sail, in order to keep the ship from rolling deep.—Our situation was now become very dangerous, for about an hour and an half, the sea running very high, and the ice thrown with such violence against the ship as made her tremble, but she being new and strong withstood the shock."

A letter from Mr Benjamin Pearson, at Norton, in this Commonwealth, to his brother in this town, dated June 29th, 1787; contains the following remarkable account, viz.

"Two or three men being at work in a field at Mansfield, were obliged, by the shower, to take shelter in an uninhabited house near by. While there, to their great surprise, they saw five or six white mice run from under the hearth and back again. One of the men proposed taking up the hearth, upon doing which, they found an infant's bones and skull, together with a knife laying by the side of the bones, the handle almost rotten, the back very rusty, but the edge quite bright. It is thought, from what information they have been able to obtain, that the murder was committed about thirty years ago. Strange noises had been heard by a family which formerly lived in the house."

## PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

BY advices from Cadiz, dated 12th of June, 1787, to a house in this city, we learn, that in consequence of the salt works of that place, and of St. Lucar, having been destroyed by tempestuous weather, the King of Spain had laid an embargo upon the exportation of salt, from every port of his dominions. The prohibition was expected to continue at least eight months. Many vessels from different parts of Europe, as well as America, had departed in ballast, in consequence of this restriction. The same advices mention, that there was also a scarcity of this article at St. Ubes, and that a number of vessels sent to Spain for a supply for that place, had been obliged to return empty.

Extract of a letter from Naples, December 12.

"In the excavation of Pompeia, a magnificent Roman building is discovered, having three spacious courts surrounded with divers apartments, which are ornamented with a variety of paintings, and there are the remains of several fountains and baths; but not a single moveable of value is found. The concourse of strangers resorting to this monument of antiquity is immense."

The Parliament of Paris has just issued out new letters patent against the employment of preparations of lead for the correction and purification of bad wines. Those persons in Pennsylvania who drink or intend to drink the wines of France, would do well to imitate the natives of that country in the use of coffee immediately afterwards. This berry fortifies the stomach against the deleterious qualities of adulterated wines.

## RICHMOND, AUGUST 23.

THE following extraordinary circumstance lately happened at Axminster in England: The child of a genteel family, about three years old, was dangerously ill of the measles, which were very rife in town; his death was hourly expected, as one had died just before. A very near relation of the family, an intelligent person, paid great attention to these circumstances, and being informed that the second child was dead, he would be satisfied of the same, by seeing it himself; and having received from all the attendants an assurance that the child was certainly dead, and convinced thereof himself, he insisted on trying an experiment, and ordered a vessel of cold water, in which the child being fully immerged, it was afterwards wrapped completely in flannels, and so put to bed, where, being strictly attended to, after some hours a violent perspiration took place; and soon after life was very apparent, and the child perfectly recovered.

*A few days ago was safely lodged in the public jail of this city; (from the information of one GREEN) John Price Posey, for being accessary to the burning of New Kent prison, and Clerk's Office, which contained all the records of the county court. Green being an accomplice, and the acting person, has turned states evidence.*

*About a fortnight ago, a negro woman belonging to Mr. Fountain of Gloucester, was delivered of four children; she and the children survived but a very short time after.*

*On Saturday the 18th instant departed this life in the 48th year of her age Mrs. ELIZABETH WYTHE, spouse of the Hon. George Wythe, Esq; of the city of Williamsburg, after a very long and lingering sickness which she bore with the patience of a true Christian. Amiable in her disposition, engaging in her manners, and possessed of every virtue which could render her beloved in this world, there can exist not a doubt of her happiness in that to which she is gone. As a retrospect of her life could awaken no sigh, the prospect of her dissolution could cause no fear. An unaffected piety, which strongly marked her character, supported her in the last awful period of her existence, and she resigned her soul to that Being who gave it, without a murmer at the divine decree. A life thus virtuous, an exit thus composed, should afford alleviation to the anguish of her friends. The voice of reason however, steals but in whispers upon the ear of affliction, and both fortitude and philosophy are too weak to struggle against nature and affection. The husband and the friend must feel for a loss like this, nor can stoicism itself censure their sorrows.*

For sure, when love and friendship, hand in hand,
O'er the cold grave, attending mourners stand;
The firmest heart dissolves to softness there,
And piety applauds the falling tear.

*On Sunday last departed this life Mr. JESSE KEY, of Albemarle county, but for some time past a resident of this city, deprived of life in the bloom of youth, he thus left his relations and friends to mourn his early departue. On Monday his remains were followed to the Church by a respectable part of the inhabitants of this city.*

*Lately was married at Elizabeth Town, Mr. FRANCIS CHILDS, editor of the Daily Advertiser printed in the city of New York, to Miss SARAH BLANCHARD, daughter of Mr. John Blanchard, merchant, of Elizabeth Town.*

## ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Jason, Cette, ——, France.
Snow Industry, Greene, Antigua.
Schooner George and Betsey, Deagle, Baltimore.
Sloop Polly, Vintner, Philadelphia.
Union, Knowles, St. Bartholomew.

## FROM Mr. LINDSAY's MARINE INTELLIGENCER AUGUST 8.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the schooner May, from Jamaica, for Baltimore. She sailed from Martha Brae on the 1st July.

### *VIRGINIA Prices Current.* TOBACCO, JAMES RIVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Upper District, leaf. | from 28 to 30 s. |
| ——— stem'd | 24 s. |
| Appamattox, | 28 s. |
| York River upper district, | 26 to 28 s. |
| ——— lower district, | 22 to 24 s. |
| Tar, | 12 s. |
| Turpentine, | 15 s |
| Pitt Coal per bushel, | 1 s. |
| Wheat per bushel, | 5 s. |
| Indian Corn per barrel. | 18 to 20 s. |
| Flour per barrel | 30 to 36 s. |
| Meal per 100 wt. | 9 s. |
| Oats, per bushel, | 2 s. |
| Potatoes per do. | 4 s. |
| Fresh Butter per lb. | 18. |
| Beef per barrel, | £. 3 10 to £. 4. |
| Pork per do. | 4 to 4. 10. |
| Bacon per lb. | 9d. |
| Beeswax, | 15 d. |
| Ginseng, | 28. |

## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the General Assembly at their next session, for altering the Court day of Charles City county.

## I hereby give Notice,

THAT I shall petition the next Assembly to invest me with a fee simple estate in a tract of land in King William county, at present occupied by Colonel Francis West. This land belonged to my brother (by the fathers side) Roscow Bingham, who died under the age of twenty one... Mrs. West wife to Colonel Francis West, and mother to my said brother, had this tract of land given her by my father for her life, and after that, to my brother ROSCOW.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

West-Point, August 15, 1787.

## To be Sold,

*To the highest bidder for ready money, on Friday the 31st instant, at the plantation where Col. Richard Randolph, deceased, lately lived, in the lower end of Henrico county,*

*TWENTY LIKELY*

# NEGROES,

Amongst whom are two good Carpenters,

And HOUSE SERVANTS,

ALSO A CHARIOT,

AND FOUR HORSES,

A single CHAIR & HARNESS,

And three YOUNG HORSES,

THREE YOKE OF OXEN,

SIXTY CATTLE,

And fifty three SHEEP,

And sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

Taken by executions to satisfy two judgments obtained against the said estate by BOYD & WHITE, and RICHARD K. MEADE.

JAMES SHARP, D. S.

# LOST

SOME time ago, two Continental Certificates, and payable to DAVID WILLIAMS, Lieutenant, for 50l. dated June 18, 1783, No. 768. The other payable to JOHN BEASLY, for 27l. 2s. 7d. dated May 27th, 1786. Any person that has found them, and will inform Mr. SAMUEL TROWER of the same, will be rewarded by

p CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, August 21, 1787.

## Sheriffs Sale of LAND.

### Te be Sold,

On Saturday the 1st of October on the premises, in BUCKINGHAM, near Goodwin's church,

ONE thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes for the year 1786, together with all legal costs accruing from the sale, belonging to JOHN BRACKINRIDGE.

HENRY BELL, Sheriff.

by JOHN ALLEN, Deputy.

## To be Sold,

On Saturday the 8th of October at Miller's Oldfields in BUCKINGHAM county,

ONE thousand six hundred acres of land (which was assigned to Richard Hale, but supposed that JOHN HALE, deceased, was proprietor) or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes of the said land, viz. The certificate tax for 1783, and the specie and certificate taxes for 1784 and 1785, and the legal costs attending the same.

JOHN JOHNS, Sheriff,

4p by BOAZ FORD, Deputy.

## For Sale,

### A BRIG

*Of about 150 hogsheads burthen,*

Now on the Stocks,

And will be ready for launching in a few days.

*Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me on Prtowmack river, Rosiers creek, Westmoreland county.*

*THOMAS STHRESHLY.*

JULY 21, 1787.

Goochland County, March 7, 1787.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM PARSONS, late of Henrico couny, are warned to produce them properly authenticated before the ensuing Court, of the aforesaid county, as I propose then to make a final settlement of my executorship, and shall not consider myself liable for any claim against the estate, after that time.

SAMUEL PARSONS, Ex'or.

## TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

At the Vendue OFFICE,

*On Tuesday the 28th of this month.*

SEVERAL LIKELY

# NEGROES,

*Belonging to the estate of the late Captain JAMES GUNN, deceased.*

THE EXECUTORS.

*City of Richmond, August 15, 1787.*

## For Sale,

A LIKELY ACTIVE

NEGRO WOMAN,

ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,

Accustomed to house business.

For terms inquire of the Printer.

## Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, praying for an act to pass for clearing the river Appomattox, of every obstruction to navigation, or 80 or 90 miles above Petersburg.

## MARCUS ELCAN,

Has for Sale,

AT HIS STORE,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

# DRY GOODS;

BEST GENEVA IN CASES,

MOLASSES,

WINE,

BAR IRON,

GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c.

Which he will sell for Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, on moderate terms.

## To be Sold,

*At public auction, before the Raweigh door, on the second Monday in October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,*

# MY HOUSE,

AND LOT,

IN THIS CITY.

IT is a large brick building, and so completely fixed either for a private gentleman's family or a merchant, having thereon proper storehouses, I think a more particular description unnecessary, presuming any person inclinable to purchase will first view the premises. The terms of sale, one half cash, and the remainder payable in six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Messrs. HUNT & ADAMS, will attend the sale and make a title.

JOHN DREWIDZ.

Williamsburg, March 8, 1787.

## FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF

# LAND,

Lying in GOOCHLAND county,

Within a mile and a half of James river, three miles of Carter's ferry, and about forty from Richmond, the plantation is in excellent order for croping, very good houses for the accommodation of a small family, and all necessary out houses to secure the crop, I presume no one will purchase without viewing the premises, therefore any thing further said might be unnecessary, I will give considerable credit for two thirds of the purchase. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

J. WOODSON.

# LANDS

## Offered for SALE.

I HAVE one thousand ACRES in Berkley county of the first quality, which I propose to sell; the tract may be divided into two or three compact and convenient farms, its situation about three miles from Keys's Ferry over Shanadore, five from Harper's over Potowmack, nine from Shepperd's town, fourteen from Martinsburg, twenty from Winchester, and sixty from Alexandria.

If no agreeable proposal is made for this LAND before, or at the Jockey-club races at this town in October, I offer my LAND on Massaponax, containing one thousand and ninety seven acres for sale, it layeth between five and six miles below Fredericksburg, and about two miles from Rappahanock river.

I have also for SALE

*Or to rent some well improved*

# LOTS,

*in this town, and some unimproved for sale.*

CHARLES YATES.

Fredericksburg, July 30, 1787.

## POETRY.

### BRYAN and PEREENE: A West-Indian Tale

THE north-east wind did briskly blow,
The ship was safely moor'd;
Young Bryan thought the boat's crew slow,
And so leap'd over-board.

Pereene, the pride of Indian dames,
His heart long held in thrall;
And whoso his impatience blames,
I wot ne'er lov'd at all.

A long, long year, one month and day,
He dwelt on English land;
Nor once in thought or deed would stray,
Tho' ladies sought his hand.

For Bryan, he was tall and strong,
Right blythsome roll'd his een;
Sweet was his voice, whene'er he sung;
He scarce had twenty seen.

But who the countless charms can draw,
That grac'd his mistress true!
Such charms the old world seldom saw,
Nor oft, I ween, the new.

Her raven hair plays round her neck,
Like tendrils round the vine;
Her cheeks red dewy rose buds deck;
Her eyes like diamonds shine.

Soon as his well known ship she spy'd,
She cast her weeds away;
And to the balmy shore she hy'd,
All in her best array.

In sea green silk, so neatly clad,
She there impatient stood;
The crew, with wonder, saw the lad
Repel the foaming flood.

Her hands a handkerchief display'd,
Which he at parting gave;
Well pleas'd the token he survey'd,
And manlier beat the wave.

Her fair companions, one and all,
Rejoicing crowd the strand;
For now her lover swam in call,
And almost touch'd the land.

Then through the white surf she did haste
To clasp her lovely swain;
When, ah! a shark bit through his waist;
His heart blood dy'd the main!

He shrieks! His half sprang from the wave,
Streaming with purple gore;
And soon it found a living grave,
And, ah! was seen no more.

Now haste, now haste, ye maids I pray,
Fetch water from the spring;
She falls, she swoons, she dies away,
And soon her knell they ring.

Now, each May morning, round her tomb,
Ye fair, fresh flowrets strew;
So may your lovers 'scape his doom,
Her hapless fate 'scape you.

## ANECDOTE.

CHARLES FOX, when a boy, delighted in arch tricks. In his walks, one Easter Monday, meeting a blind woman, who was crying puddings, and pies, he took her by the arm and said, come along with me, dame, I am going to Moorefields, where this holiday time you may chance to meet with good custom. Thank'ee kindly, Sir, says she. Whereupon he conducted her to Cripplegate Church, and placed her in the middle aisle. Now, says he, you are in Moorfields; which she believing to be true, immediately cried out, "Hot puddings and pies! Hot puddings and pies!—Come they are all hot," &c. which caused the congregation to burst into a loud fit of laughter! and the clerk came and told her, she was in a church; "You are a lying son of a whore," says she, which so enraged the clerk, that he dragged her out of the church; she cursing and damning him all the while; nor would she believe him 'till she heard the organs play.


## ROOTE's LAND,

FORMERLY advertised to be sold on the 12th of June, remains undisposed of, and will certainly be exposed to sale (on the premises) on the second Tuesday in September next, agreeable to a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

RICHARD CORBIN.

Laneville, July 28, 1787.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward, on Spring creek, a bay MARE, about thirteen years old, four feet five inches high, has some saddle spots on her back, a hanging main, and switch tail, paces naturally. Appraised to six pounds ten shillings.

P JAMES GRAHAM.

## SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for sale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, said to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, superior to what can possibly cross the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for smoaking, to be had at the same place. The prices wholesale are 25 per cent. lower then any other state do furnish those articles. All orders addressed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted servants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

*Williamsburg, March* 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their shop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's store on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.


## VIRGINIA.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamsburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marshal of this Court the sum of 462 l. 13 s. 2 d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the sale of a certain schooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at sea by James M'Donald, master of the ship Grange, and John Boyle, master of the ship Ann, in lat. 36. 47. long 50. 25. west from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the said schooner isaa heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been sheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has some large strops of iron across her bow and bend, and is supposed to be a northward built vessel. The cargo of rum is marked MP, HP, MP, and MB, and the sugar marked HP. The person or persons entitled to the same upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)

Teste WM. RUSSELL, Register.


WILLIAMSBURG, August 6, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS OUSBY deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to pay immediately, as I shall render an account to the Court of Hustings for the city of Williamsburg, in November next. JOHN BRYAN, Serjeant.

HENRICO COUNTY, August 1, 1787.

THE subscriber having served many years as overseer, and steward, now offers his service to any gentleman who would wish to employ him in the latter capacity. Any person who would wish to employ him may be assured that he will come well recommended. A line addressed to him in Henrico county, near the New Bridges, and left with the Printer will be duly attended to by

JESSE WILLIAMS.

I have for sale,
ON LONG CREDIT,
A VARIETY OF
STOCK,
Of different kinds;
And I would also HIRE,
SEVERAL LIKELY
NEGRO FELLOWS,
Who are accustomed to the plantation business.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, from the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, praying that an act may pass for selling the glebe land therein, and applying the money to the support of the poor in the said county; and also for opening the churches to all preachers who wish to enter therein to worship GOD.

Will be exposed to Sale,

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of Charles City county, on the first Wednesday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable
LAND,
Lying on Chickahomony river,
Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceased,
Late of the said county of CHARLES CITY.

The said land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE & LOT
IN THIS CITY,
WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,
ALSO
AN UNIMPROVED LOT,
ON SHOCKOE HILL.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
JULY 13, 1787.

County Court clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,
THE POOR SOLDIER,
A Comic OPERA,
In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.